



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24.

In another column will be found the announcement of the death of Matthew H. Carpenter, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, which occurred in Washington at 9.30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Carpenter was a native of Vermont, born in 1824. He was a student at West Point for two years and afterwards studied law with Rufus Choate. He went to Wisconsin in 1848, and in 1869 was elected to the U. S. Senate, the successor of James R. Doolittle. In 1875, he was again elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Howe. Mr. Carpenter possessed a brilliant mind and fine legal attainments, and was one of the foremost men in the Senate. In politics Mr. Carpenter was a republican, but his politics were not of the ultra stripe and he was not a blind partisan.

Mr. Hayes, in his speech here on the 22d, laid particular stress upon the excellent advice of General Washington to the effect that sectionalism be abandoned. And yet Mr. Hayes, during his whole term of office, now near its close, and with all its immense potentialities, has done little or nothing to correct the evil against which he uttered his warning; nor does he recollect that in any of the numerous speeches he has made in the North, where sectionalism most abounds, he has ever deemed it necessary to denounce its mischievous and injurious effects. He reserves his depreciation of sectionalism for the section in which it is least prevalent, and for the people who, ever since the war, have been eager in their advances toward unity and nationality, but whose advances have invariably been treated with scorn, and contemptuously rejected. Even the time, before he had learned his part in this fraud, when he deplored the fate of the poor negro under what he knew should have been the Tilden administration, until the present, Mr. Hayes has been nothing if not weak and deceitful; indeed he learned the fraud so well that it has become his second nature, and his most intimate acquaintances now find it difficult to distinguish the difference between his real self and the mask in which he so frequently appears.

The more disingenuous of the radical newspapers who advocate a coalition between the Virginia republicans and the Malcontents attempt to deceive their readers by the false statement that the "Bourbons," as they, by an assumed misrepresentation of the meaning of that word, term the Virginia democrats, are "dickering with repudiation." Now, the chief plank in the platform of the Malcontents, and that upon which stand the men among them who still profess to be democrats, is the practical repudiation of one third of the State debt. They boldly avow this, and attempt to excuse it by the assertion that the State is so poor that she cannot afford to pay any more. The straightened democrats, on the other hand, ever since the State debt became a party question, have been the advocates of the maintenance of the good faith and credit of the State, and the payment of the whole amount of the debt except that portion for which West Virginia is justly liable; and this is as well known to the newspapers to which we refer as it is to everybody else.

Mr. Kellogg was elected fraudulently and by an illegal legislature. Mr. Spofford was elected fairly and by a legal legislature. The Senate is the judge of the election of its own members. When alive, the Senate, with a large democratic majority, refused to give Mr. Spofford the seat that justly belonged to him, but now that he is dead, it gives his heirs the salary and mileage to which he was entitled. Mr. Spofford, or was not, a Senator from Louisiana. If the former, no considerations of policy should have debarred him from his seat; if the latter, he was not entitled to a cent for salary and mileage. The democratic Senate is remarkable for its illegal inconsistency, if for nothing else. Having recognized and established the right that Mr. Spofford had to a seat by paying his heirs the amount of money he would have drawn had he occupied it, the Senate must, of necessity, acknowledge the right of his legally appointed successor, and must pay him also; but all the time and all the same Mr. Kellogg is occupying the seat, voting for the rack-rent measures—may possibly be the means of changing the political complexion of the next Senate—and drawing the salary and mileage that attach to the position. The fear of doing right is as constraining as the desire to do wrong, and is often more injurious in its consequences, and the course pursued by the democratic Senate in the Kellogg case has done the democratic party no good.

STORY OF A THRILLING ADVENTURE IN HONDURAS.—Mr. Farrier, the Colonial Secretary of Honduras, while exploring the interior of the colony, was overtaken by a drove of peccaries, and was compelled to scramble up a tree, dropping his rifle in the performance. The whole pack gathered around his perch, grunting and snarling at his tusks. Now the peccary is not only ferocious, but patient; and rather than let an object of its anger escape will wait about for days, so that the secretary had before him only two courses—either to remain where he was until he dropped down among the swine from sheer exhaustion and hunger, or else to commit suicide at once by coming down to be eaten there and then. While he was in this dilemma, however, what he came along—looking out for supper, too—but a jaguar. Never was beast of prey so opportunely for the jaguar has a particular fondness for wild pork, and the peccaries know it, for no sooner did they see the great ruddy head thrust out through the bushes than they bolted helter-skelter, forgetting, in their anxiety to save their own bacon, the meat they were themselves leaving up the tree. The jaguar was off after the swine with admirable promptitude, and the Secretary, finding the coast clear, came down, and

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881.
The House Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting this morning and took under consideration the Funding bill as amended by the Senate. The bill was read by sections and the several amendments were discussed and acted upon. The majority of the Senate amendments were rejected. The exceptions were, first in regard to the award of bonds of the new 3 per cent. loan to subscribers; the committee adopted an amendment to the first section which provides in effect that the bonds shall be distributed in the order of application without any raffle of subscriptions. Amendments were also adopted to section four of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use from time to time not exceeding fifty million dollars at any one time of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury in the redemption of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the U. S., also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury at any time to apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of any U. S. bonds or of the Treasury notes authorized by this act. An amendment was also adopted to the bill which extends the time from July 1st to September 1st when the bonds must be deposited. The new bonds (exclusively) to secure their circulation. The committee will meet again tomorrow to take final action and instruct their Chairman in regard to the report to be made to the House.

The sugar question was not considered by the committee to-day.
The House Committee on Pacific Railroads today adopted a resolution declining any action at present in regard to those roads.
Mr. Jorgensen, who has recently returned from a visit to Mentor, informed the Gazette's correspondent this morning that the President-elect would have advised the holding of a State republican convention in Virginia on the 10th proximo, if he had known under a convention was to have been held to reorganize the party and not to nominate candidates for the State offices; that the President-elect was utterly opposed to the party's fainting itself with any species of capitulation, but, and here comes in the strange part, that the party shall determine to support either for or against the democratic party, it shall do so as a whole, acting as a unit. Mr. Jorgensen was asked by the correspondent what he understood by Mr. Gladstone saying that the party must avoid all taint of repudiation, and yet that if it determined to vote with the republicans it must do so as a whole, but he could give no definite or satisfactory answer. He did say, however, that the republicans of the North believed that Mahone was coming over to them bodily, and that if he did the republicans of Virginia would have no reason for refusing to give him their support.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who has been ill for some time, died at 10 o'clock this morning. His body was embalmed at once, and will be laid in the reception vault in the Congressional Cemetery on Sunday next, on which day the funeral services will be held at his late residence in this city. The senatorial committee to escort his remains to his home, in Milwaukee, will be announced tomorrow or next day. Mr. Carpenter had no wife, but he left a daughter, the wife of a lawyer, and there were many among those who voted with him whom his country, if not his party, could have lost with less regret. Mr. Carpenter was born in Vermont in 1824, entered West Point, but did not graduate there, studied law with Rufus Choate, removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and was first elected to the Senate in 1869 to succeed Mr. Doolittle, and again in 1879 in place of Mr. Howe.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cook, of the District of Columbia, who, like the late Mr. Carpenter, has been in bad health for months past, also died this morning at his residence in Georgetown.
Messrs. Beale and Goode of the House, were in the Senate this morning, arising upon the members of the Commerce Committee of that body to prevent any diminution of the appropriation to Virginia in the River and Harbor bill. It is feared that an attempt will be made to strike out the appropriation for Nebraska.
The republicans being determined to oppose the appropriation bill unless it be amended for partisan effect, Mr. Cox called it up in the House to-day and is pressing its passage. The republicans have commenced to filibuster, and by refusing to vote, show an apparent but not actual absence of a quorum. A call of the House is now in progress, and Mr. Cox is in hopes of securing the passage of the bill before the close of the day's session.

The hopes of the sanguine democrats about the Pennsylvania Senatorship have been blasted, but they still hold out in their hopes about retaining possession of the Senate, because two Tuesdays have elapsed before Senators can be elected in Maine and Wisconsin, and it is now confidently asserted that Mr. Blaine will not resign until the 4th of March, and as confidently believed that Senator Carpenter will never be able enough to resign his seat.
Senator-elect Mahone and his wife and daughter have arrived here and have rooms at the Arlington. It is now said that the instructions doorkeeper Bassett received about taking a seat from the democratic and placing it on the republican side of the Senate for the General did not come from Mr. Gorham, as reported, but from Senator Don Cameron, and that it is doubtful whether they were authorized by General Mahone.

The bill that passed the Senate Tuesday increasing the appropriation for the monument to be erected at the birth place of Washington, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, from \$3,000 to \$50,000 had ten votes against it—two democrats (Cockrell and Harris) and eight republicans; but the opposition of four of the latter—Conkling, Ingalls, Hamlin and Teller—was not so much to the bill itself as to Secretary Swarts, who favored it.
The bill that passed the Senate Tuesday for paying the heirs of the late Mr. Spofford, who was contesting the seat of Kellogg in that body, the expense of his contest, gives them \$17,252—quite a nice little fortune.
Seats in the Senate gallery on the 4th proximo will be at a premium. None can be had without a ticket, and tickets for more seats than the galleries will hold have already been issued.

PARALYZED.—A few weeks ago we announced the serious illness of Mr. Thomas H. Clagett, of the Loudoun Bookstore. After a long siege Mr. C. rallied from that attack to such an extent that his physicians encouraged the hope of a speedy recovery. Saturday morning, however, while indulging in his pleasant delirium, he was suddenly paralyzed in his right side, and rendered speechless, in which critical condition, we are sorry to say, he still lingers.—*Loudoun Mirror.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Marriage licenses were issued in Washington yesterday to William Harbower and Virginia Helzeth, both of Fairfax county, Va.; Mahan Parrell and Mary Rifer, both of Loudoun county, Va.; Wm. S. Packard and Kate Carroll, both of Charles county, Md.; Dorsey W. Offutt and Rebecca C. Hunter, both of Montgomery county, Md.; Thomas B. Dones and Maud M. Murray, both of Charles county, Md.

Mr. Charles Dunlap, a well known citizen of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the sale of a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad to Mr. Robert Garrett and other capitalists is fully confirmed.

The greater portion of the business part of Edenton, N. C., together with several of the best residences, has been destroyed by fire. The fire was incendiary.

The farm of the late David Howell, about three miles from Charlottesville, Va., containing 252 acres, has been sold to L. R. Hayett, of Clarke county, Va., for \$50 per acre.

An affray on Tuesday between a carpenter named Farrington, employed on the Atlanta and Charlotte road, and a baggage master named Harper, on the same road, the latter was shot and killed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating \$20,000 for purchasing the records of ex-Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk was stricken from the bill.

The trustees of the Ames Methodist Church at New Orleans held a meeting yesterday when it was unanimously resolved to offer no further objections to the newly appointed pastor, Rev. W. C. Webb, in the discharge of his duties.

Vice President elect Arthur was in the Senate chamber yesterday, and was introduced to many members by Senator Conkling. Senator Blaine appeared after a protracted absence on account of illness, and was generally congratulated on his convalescence.

Mr. Hughes' Rugby colony, it is said, is about to migrate from Tennessee to Minnesota. It is said that the Tennessee land is not at all productive; water is not to be had without boring 350 feet, and altogether, the location is very different from what it was represented to be.

The will of Fernando Wood was filed in the county clerk's office in New York yesterday. After a few bequests he leaves one quarter of his estate in trust, the income to be applied to the uses of his wife. The remainder is divided equally among his surviving children.

The Sprague divorce suit was called up in the Washington county, D. C., Supreme Court yesterday on application of counsel to have a date set for trial. The court will set a date next week. Mrs. Sprague's answer to her husband's suit was filed, in which she denies all the charges made in the complaint.

A Frenchman in Auburn prison, New York, a few days ago concluded a term of 10 years, but he still remains in the institution. According to the terms of his sentence he was to be imprisoned for four years and to pay a fine of \$6,000, and failing to pay his fine, was to serve a day for every dollar of the amount named. He is, therefore, in for about seventeen years more, as Gov. Cornell refuses to remit the pecuniary penalty.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Lisbon reports that thirty-five successive sheets of carti-quaka have occurred at St. Michael's in the Azores. One church and two hundred houses have fallen in, and several persons have been killed.

Mr. Parrell has again left Keshel for France. A meeting of the Lord League was held in Dublin yesterday, at which a dispatch was read from Parrell, recommending that the meetings announced for Sunday next be postponed.

Advices from Panama report that the Canal engineers have up to this time devoted their energies to the work of securing personal comfort. Influx of foreigners at Colon has overtaxed the provision market, and the charge for all commodities has increased to fabulous prices.

Premier Gladstone gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday that he will tonight insist on the amendments to the Corn Law bill being put, under the new rules. The Home Rule members continued their dilatory practices yesterday, and Mr. O'Connor was warned and Mr. Healey was silenced for irrelevancy.

News from Lima reports that thousands of Peruvian soldiers were fleeing to the interior. A detachment of Chileans sent in pursuit disarmed 4,000 of the refugees, but declined to make prisoners of them, as they had 2,800 to feed already. After the battle of Lima upwards of 6,000 dead bodies were strown along the beach. Business was at a standstill, with little prospect of its reviving. Two great fires have occurred at Lima.

Letter from Hon. Eppa Hunton.

The following is a copy of Hon. Eppa Hunton's letter in reply to complimentary resolutions tendered him by the people of Falls Church and vicinity:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1881.

DEAR Sir:—The resolutions of the meeting of the citizens of Falls Church and vicinity, held on the 7th day of February, have been presented by the committee appointed for the purpose. They express for their community entire confidence in my integrity, and in my endeavors to promote their interest, especially in the matter of the free bridge across the Potomac. They tender me the thanks of that community for my efforts in that regard, and express the hope that I will continue to exert myself in the future to have in the past until the passage of the bill for that purpose. I thank you and through you the meeting over which you presided for these complimentary resolutions.

For eight years I have enjoyed the distinguished honor of representing the 8th Congressional District in this House.
During that period I have earnestly endeavored to discharge the arduous duties belonging to the position with fidelity, and to promote the interests of my constituents. I have especially desired to procure for their benefit a free bridge across the Potomac, at Georgetown. I have felt that it was in every respect proper that the government should furnish such a bridge for the benefit of the people on both sides of the river, and have three times procured the passage of a bill for that purpose through the House. I have labored very hard in this Congress in behalf of such a bill, which is now in a conference committee on the Senate's amendment. I have strong hopes that this committee will agree and the bill become a law. By this it may I shall use every effort in my power to promote the success of this measure. These resolutions are especially grateful to me, because I know my country has been assured by some in your midst, and the greatest injustice has been done me.

My efforts have been depressed, and my motives assailed by those whom I have worked hard to serve. I am glad to know that these form only a small portion of your community. Please make known to the citizens who composed the meeting my grateful sense of their vote of confidence, and I assure them that their confidence shall not be abused.
Very respectfully,
EPPA HUNTON.

Since writing the above the excellent report has been agreed to by both Houses, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. With congratulations,
I am yours truly,
EPPA HUNTON.

W. N. Shreve, secretary of meeting held at Falls Church, Va., on the 7th day of February, 1881.

Three planets—Venus, Jupiter and Saturn—are attracting more than usual attention just now, on account of their proximity to one another. On Monday night they were in conjunction, shining only a little over three degrees apart. With the telescope the view of these heavenly bodies just now is exceedingly beautiful.

COMMUNICATED.

Shall We Go?

It seems to me that O. S., in his just indignation as the conductor of the home guard generals at Washington, has somewhat over-shot the mark, and is assisting them in fanaticism the embers of sectional hate. When I read the proceedings of Monday night, I felt just as he does, but on looking over the papers on Wednesday morning, I saw the action of a certain National Veteran Association, which threw a new light on the matter. The dauntless warriors above mentioned, have, it seems, no control at all over the appointment of assistant marshals; comrades jacks considers the whole arrangement "a damnable piece of rebel effrontery" (I quote from memory), and the veterans abroad will not only stay at home themselves, but will not even allow their flag to wave under an unrepresentative rebel.

Now, if the Union of our Fathers is ever to be restored, it must be by mutual concession, not of principles, of course, for that would be too easily a sacrifice for the attainment of any end, but of prejudices and embittered feelings. If ex-Confederates are to be excluded from positions of honor because they have remained true to their principles and to us, our honor requires that we stand by them and resolutely refuse to have any part in economies from which they are excluded, but General Sherman's utterances and action are both honorable and satisfactory, and he is not the man to back down from the position he has assumed. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether he is master of the situation. If he is, we should continue to second his patriotic efforts to produce a lasting peace, and heed not the curs who may bark at our heels; it is shown that he is not, it will be time enough then to say away, and leave the malignant parasites who desire to have the inauguration all to themselves to their own devices.

Falls Church Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Falls Church, held on the 7th day of February, action was taken in regard to a cemetery. A committee of some forty of the most prominent citizens was appointed to meet the Council at the old Methodist Chapel grounds on the 22d day of February. They met accordingly, Mr. G. B. Ives, temporary President and W. P. Graham, Secretary. Joseph Birch and John Feby were appointed as a committee to wait on Mr. Wm. H. Taylor, who owns the ground adjacent to the old graveyard, and see what can be done in the way of purchasing four acres of ground. There is no doubt but that the ground can be bought at a reasonable figure, and a more desirable site for a cemetery is not known. Plans are to be raised to beautify the grounds and make sidewalks from the cemetery toward the present cemetery. This action is a good one, as we have no burial ground except the Episcopal Churchyard, which has been greatly injured upon by the people of this community. The committee will take action immediately, and it is hoped the grounds will be opened by early spring.

CHANGES OF FINGERS.

Recently a report reached Cleveland, O., regarding a peculiar treatment on the part of a resident physician. Dr. Bauman was found at his office, and to inquire from the visitor made the following interesting statement: For some years I have made the subject of engraving one of study, and so confident was I that it could be performed that on Wednesday morning I determined to make the venture. Frank and August Filer, aged respectively 25 and 28, for a considerable sum of money were prevailed upon to subject themselves to the ordeal, and at 9 o'clock my hand and assistant amputated the little finger through the shaft of the second phalanx of the right hand of August, and the analogous finger on the person of Frank, engraving the part amputated from one person to that of the other, putting four sutures in each. The fingers were dressed, and the men departed with strict injunctions to say nothing about the matter, and to return on Thursday morning to have their fingers redressed.

During the operation quite an amusing accident took place. The little finger of Mr. Frank Filer had been amputated, wrapped in a towel, and placed on the steam heater. My assistant, in looking for something to wipe the blood from his hands, took the towel, not noticing the finger. When I came to look for the finger, after the one on the hand of August had been amputated, for the purpose of placing it on his stump, I found it gone, but after an anxious search of a few minutes I happened to glance in the slop bucket, and saw it floating on the surface. It was quickly rescued, placed on the hand, and bandaged.

The entire operation was performed in less than an hour, without the use of anæsthetics. The men went down stairs, exposing themselves to the rain and dampness, and at every opportunity told the story of the wonderful experiment. Contrary to my injunctions, desiring to make nothing public until the experiment was proven beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Twenty-four hours later the men returned and had their fingers redressed, which was found in a very promising condition, notwithstanding the exposure to the rain and dampness, and at every opportunity told the story of the wonderful experiment. Contrary to my injunctions, desiring to make nothing public until the experiment was proven beyond the possibility of a doubt.

A HORROR IN OHIO.—A conflagration occurred at East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday morning by which a family of eight persons named Sloan were burned to death. Early in the morning flames were seen issuing from the four story frame building occupied as a drug store, feed store, grocery and dwelling, the proprietor of the drug store, Wm. Sloan, with his family, living in the latter part. As soon as the flames were discovered by Mr. Sloan he awoke all, and telling them to follow picked up his 3-year-old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had out of this retreat by this time, however, and turning to a window he leaped out, telling his wife to do likewise. It is supposed that before Mrs. Sloan or the others had time to follow his advice they were overcome by the stifling fumes from the burning store, as not one of them escaped. A search for the bodies was begun at an early hour this morning and soon all were recovered. They were charred beyond recognition, and it was only by the 62 of the remains that the grown persons were distinguished from the children. All that is left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.—The Alumni of Washington and Lee University held a meeting at the New York Hotel, New York, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. Dr. Marion Sims was called to the chair. A large number of prominent graduates were present. A series of resolutions were adopted organizing the meeting into an association, to be known as the New York Association of Alumni of Washington and Lee University, whose object it shall be to preserve and strengthen friendship by united interest and to do all in their power to advance the welfare of the university. A constitution and by laws were adopted.

A movement has been put on foot to organize a cavalry company at Markham, Lancaster county, with Mr. Henry Stribley as captain.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Interesting Decision.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 24.—An interesting legal point was decided here yesterday. A short time since a suit was brought by Alphonse Goodrich, a divorce lawyer of national notoriety, against Irene Worrell, one of the once noted Worrell sisters, to recover a professional fee. In 1870, when Miss Worrell was Mrs. Eddy, she employed Goodrich to obtain a divorce for her, paying him a small retainer. His protracted practice, but never received further recompense. The defense set up to his present suit, was that a Utah divorce having been held in the Courts to be of no effect, the services rendered in procuring one were of no value, and therefore Miss Worrell had received no benefit from Goodrich's services for which he should have compensation. The court sustained the defense, holding that the procuring of an invalid divorce was no consideration.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—A special from Santa Fe to the Tribune says: In the early part of this week a shooting affray occurred in a gambling house in a secluded spot, five miles from the stage road between Fort Wingate and Bacon Springs. Four men entered the saloon and called for drinks. The proprietors stated that they sold no whiskey, but if the men wanted to gamble they could do so and would be supplied with whiskey. The men then sat down with the proprietors, and after playing some time, row began, which resulted in the death of one of the card players, each being shot several times.

Accident to Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Premier Gladstone in alighting from his carriage on his return home from the House of Commons last night, slipped and fell backwards, cutting the back of his head severely on the iron stop of the carriage. A doctor dressed the wound and Mr. Gladstone was put to bed and remains there. The traffic in Downing street has been stopped. A bulletin issued at noon says: "The doctor this morning found Mr. Gladstone free from fever and doing quite well, needing only rest."

Suicide.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—General Rey, due d'Elchingen has been found dead at Châtillon, his forehead pierced by a bullet and a pistol in his right hand. General Rey was born in 1805, and was a grandson of the famous Marshal Ney.

Cartridges for Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "The Porte has ordered 30,000 cartridges from the United States, to be delivered within the next three months."

Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Odo W. L. Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Amthor.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Post's financial article to-day says: The effect of the news that Treasury had "come to the rescue" was electrical in the stock market. The stock market opened in a condition of semi-panic and during the first hour a half prices fell to 5 per cent. The change on the news noted was sudden and prices went back with a rush. The recovery ranged from 1 to 6 points; and where there was something like a "bull panic" there was a sudden change to a "bear panic". Killbuck, the first hour and a half prices fell to 5 per cent. The change on the news noted was sudden and prices went back with a rush. The recovery ranged from 1 to 6 points; and where there was something like a "bull panic" there was a sudden change to a "bear panic". Killbuck, the first hour and a half prices fell to 5 per cent. The change on the news noted was sudden and prices went back with a rush. 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